REPRESENTING OVER 130,000 R&A COOPERATIVE FARM FAMILIES

# THE Carolina Farmer

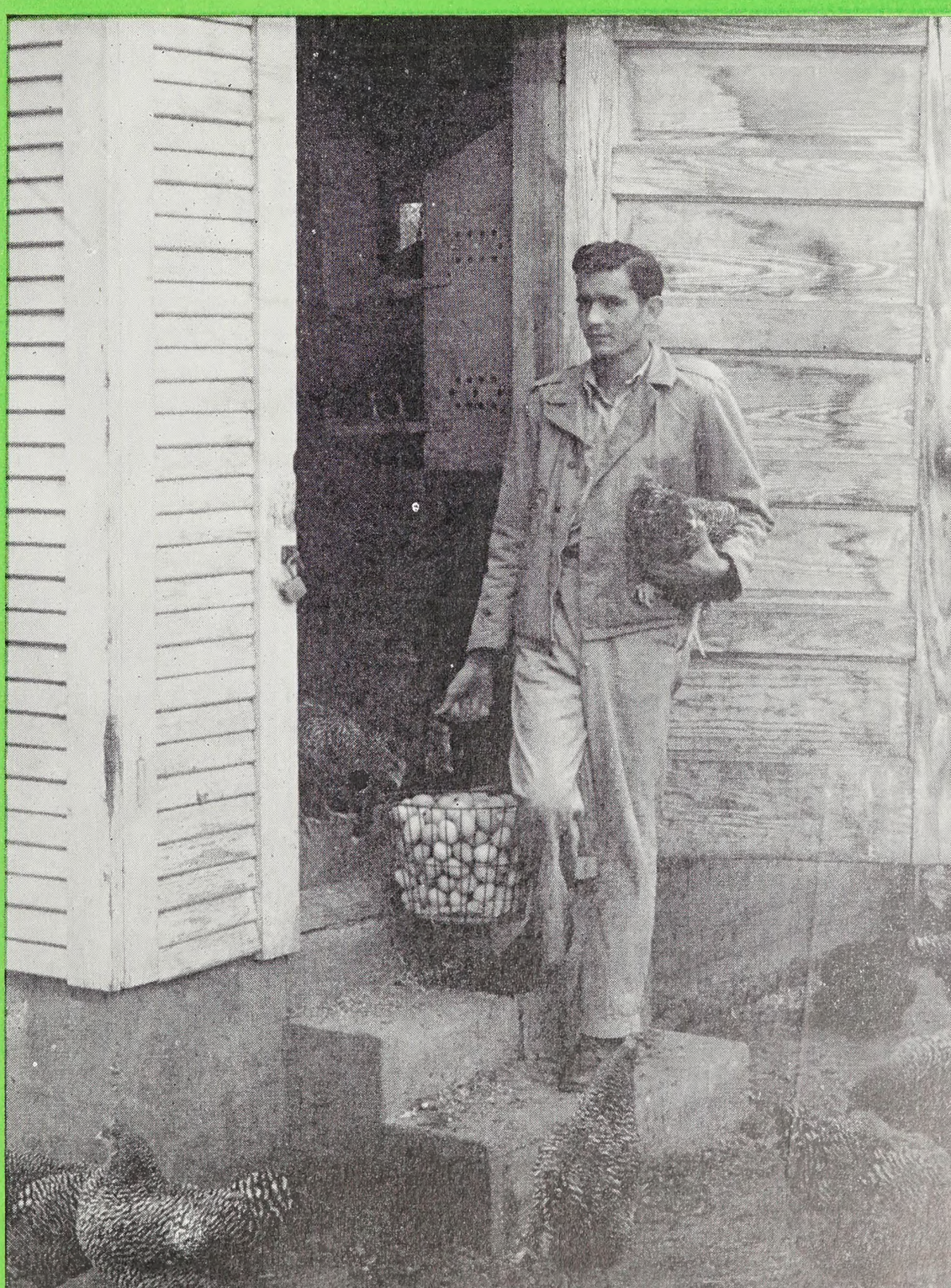
## IN THIS ISSUE:

★

**'Somebody Said It Couldn't Be Done'**
*By Robert Menzies*

**Mass Production of Hogs Requires Running Water**
*By W. W. Brooks*

**Do Farmers Put All Their Acres To Work?**
*By Dr. J. H. Hilton*



*Official Organ*
NORTH CAROLINA
Rural Electric Cooperatives

MAY - 1949

# HANDIEST TOOL ON ANY FARM...

## 4-WHEEL-DRIVE UNIVERSAL 'Jeep'

"Don't know how I ever managed without my 'Jeep'" — that's what we hear from owners everywhere. The Universal 'Jeep's' wide operating range, 4-wheel-drive and maneuverability make it the handiest all-purpose farm vehicle. Willys-Overland dealers invite you to drive this adaptable, economical workhorse now.

**WITH 4-WHEEL-DRIVE** and low-speed down to 2 mph, the Universal 'Jeep' operates plows, discs and other implements. With hydraulic lift shown, the 'Jeep' operates standard 3-point-hitch implements.

**DEPEND ON THE 'JEEP'** to get you there! High clearance, all-wheel drive and wide speed range make the Universal 'Jeep' as dependable for transportation in the field and on bad roads as on pavement.

**ITS 6 FORWARD SPEEDS** and selective 2 and 4-wheel-drive make the 'Jeep' adaptable to low-speed towing in the field or to hauling trailers at highway speeds. The Universal 'Jeep' spreads its cost over more jobs.

# FARMERS NEEDED THIS 4-WHEEL-DRIVE TRUCK

Willys-Overland dealers have the truck that farmers need—a 5300 lbs. GVW truck with 4-wheel-drive that always gets you through. The 'Jeep' Truck, with pick-up or platform-stake body on 118" wheelbase, has features you will like—economical 'Jeep' Engine . . . high clearance . . . sensible fenders . . . wide-opening hood . . . comfortable cab.

## 'Jeep' TRUCKS

**HOW'S THIS FOR TRUCK PERFORMANCE!** The 4-wheel-drive 'Jeep' Truck claws its way up a steep, sandy hill near Ottawa Lake, Mich. No ordinary truck can match it in mud, snow, sand and on tough grades.

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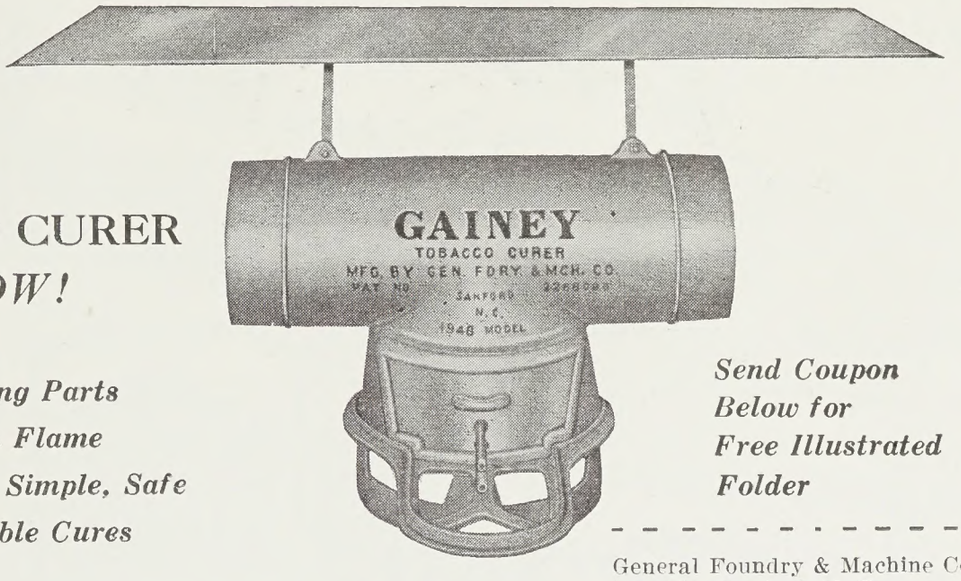


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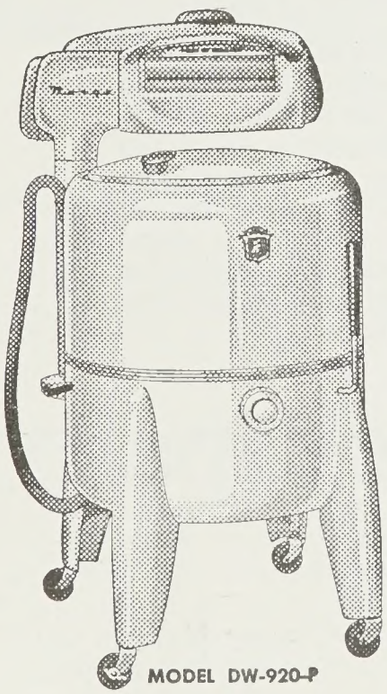
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# NORGE *Triple-Action* WASHER

NINE POUNDS OF CLOTHES CLEAN IN SEVEN MINUTES

**Think of it! A big family laundry done in less than an hour. White clothes whiter; colored clothes brighter; washed, rinsed, and dried-for-the-line.**

*See This Feature-Packed Washer Now*

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**LET US SHOW YOU WHY**

# the '49 CROSLEY'S got the WOMAN'S ANGLE!

All with the Shelvador... Easy terms if desired

Only CROSLEY gives you the SHELVADOR*

*T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off

**IMAGINE!** *Up to 12 more feet of "front-row" space*—thanks to the marvelous Shelvador, an exclusive Crosley feature that no other refrigerator can boast! And that's only *one* of the fine conveniences you'll thrill to in the new '49 Shelvador. You'll thrill to its classic *beauty*, too. And to its long, trouble-free *economical* service! Come in and hear the whole story. *Today!*

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"CASH IF YOU HAVE IT - - - CREDIT IF YOU NEED IT"

# The Power Line is Coming Your Way-Soon!

## First Shipment of Aluminum Cable Now Being Made!

Everyone has heard about the shortage of aluminum cable. That's why so many of you un-electrified members of cooperatives have waited so long for that power line to come your way. That's why many others have been handicapped by low voltage problems.

But a great many cooperatives and rural power districts now will be getting cable instead of promises. REA-Financed Systems are assured ample cable supply for both present and future needs through a plan initiated by the Reynolds Metals Company and the Wisconsin Electric Cooperative. Limited shipments have already started, increasing to maximum contract quantities by the first of the year. 225 million pounds of aluminum cable are scheduled for delivery in 1950, 1951 and 1952. How's that for breaking a bottleneck?

## Cooperatives and Power Districts Must Act Now to Insure Delivery

It takes more than cheers and applause to make such a program a success. To obtain its share of aluminum cable for new line construction and "heavying-up" projects, your cooperative or power district must place its order *at once* with Wisconsin Electric Cooperative. This order will cover your next three years' requirements for cable and accessories. And remember—the prices to REA Systems are guaranteed and are not "subject to change without notice". Your cooperative's manager has been supplied complete details concerning placement of these orders.

Distribution of this aluminum cable by Wisconsin Electric Cooperative is on a service-at-cost, non-profit basis. Resulting savings from the distribution of this product will be returned to the patron cooperatives.

**WISCONSIN ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE**

Madison 3, Wisconsin

*"Services at Cost to REA Cooperatives"*

*THIS ADVERTISING SPACE CONTRIBUTED BY THE REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY*

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# The Carolina Farmer

*Dedicated To Better Rural Living*

Russell G. Simmons, *Publisher*
J. E. Nicholson, *President and Editor*
Pearl Preston Paris, *Associate Editor*
Robert Menzies, *Special Events Editor*
Miss York Kiker, *Woman's Page*
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## *In This Issue*


| | *Page* |
|---|---|
| Washington Report | 7 |
| "Somebody Said It Couldn't Be Done"—*By Robert Menzies* | 8 |
| Mass Production of Hogs Requires Running Water—*By W. W. Brooks* | 10 |
| The Carolina Homemaker—*By Miss York Kiker* It's Strawberry Time | 12 |
| Miracle of Electricity Is Celebrated in Harnett County | 13 |
| Electricity on Farm Provides Hot and Cold Running Water | 14 |
| The Carolina Farmer Readers' Contest | 15 |
| Do Farmers Put All Their Acres to Work?—*By Dr. J. H. Hilton* | 16 |
| Across the Editor's Desk | 18 |


OUR FRONT COVER

Poultry farming in North Carolina has been greatly increased as a result of REA power. This important farm business is no longer a side line for the farmer's wife . . . it is very much in the class with other big farming operations.


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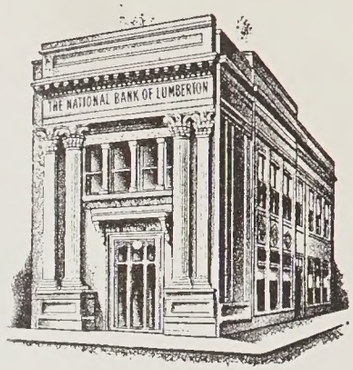
*Founded 1897*

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*"The Best in Banking Service"*

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*Member*
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*Wanted . . .*

**RED CEDAR**

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Timber
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*We Pay Highest Cash Prices at Cars*

**Geo. C. Brown & Co.**

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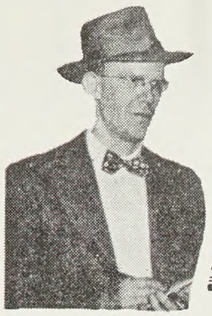


# WASHINGTON REPORT

BY WILLIAM S. ROBERTS
Editor, RURAL ELECTRIFICATION
Official Publication of the
National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

Unless Congress reverses itself, the private power trust's monopoly-hold over hydro electric production on Federal dams is being slowly loosened. Current appropriation bills which are in the process of being steered through Congress will give the public a break in the disposition of this low cost electric power.

This all started with the first Deficiency Appropriation Bill. Despite the bitter objections of private power's $65,000-a-year lobbyist, Purcell L. Smith, and other utility spokesmen and publications, the House included funds for starting TVA's New Johnsonville steam plant. TVA has always been the center of public power attacks, because the Tennessee development has shown what low-cost Federally generated hydro power can do for a region industrially and agriculturally.

Then, in the Interior Appropriation Bill, the private power lobby tried unsuccessfully to get the House to eliminate transmission lines which would deliver blocks of wholesale Federal power to rural electric co-ops, municipalities, public power districts and other electric distribution agencies—including private power companies at load centers. They succeeded in killing only one vital line in Montana. Private power has always voted to keep Federal dams "captive" and grab all of the public's low-cost hydro power at the dam site.

The 81st Congress has shown no inclination to hand over the public's resources and its future to the private power industry. The Deficiency Bill passed the House on February 16 and was reported by the Senate Committee on March 22—both times with funds for the TVA steam plant included as well as additional funds of Bonneville, the Southwestern Power Administration and the Bureau of Reclamation.

The Army's civil functions bill, with funds for developing power along with flood control dams built by the Army Engineers, was passed by the House on March 29. In this case, cuts in funds were above the overall 15% cut experienced by Interior agencies, in anticipation of lower construction costs next year.

Then, the Interior Appropriation Bill, with provision for transmission lines to deliver wholesale power in the Northwest, mountain states and the Southwest, passed the House on March 30.

The advantages of the availability of this wholesale power to rural electric systems lies in the cost. Wherever rural electrics are able to purchase this power they pay on an average of half of what they would have to pay in private companies, if they could get it at all.

After these victories for public power, the farmers had glad tidings on April 5 when the Agriculture Appropriation Bill for the coming fiscal year passed by the House provided the greatest amount of REA loan authorizations in the history of the rural electrification program.

* * *

The House of Representatives applied a new principle for Federal lending when the Agriculture Appropriation Bill for 1950, allowing $350-million for REA loans and an additional $150-million which can be added if the Secretary of Agriculture finds that the basic $350-million is all committed before the end of the next year. During each of the past two years $400-million has been authorized for REA loans by Congress.

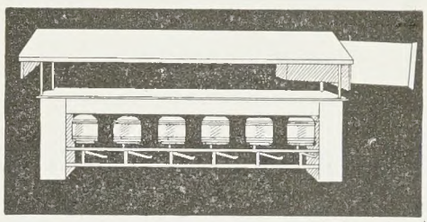
According to recent figures, nearly two million farms remain to be electrified, and an additional million rural establishments and small industries need electric service.

But surveys have shown that more than one third of all REA loan funds are needed to take care of heavier loads farmers are using during recent years. In addition, the shortage of adequate supplies of electric power in rural areas has made it necessary for new generating plants to be built by rural electric co-ops and public power districts throughout the nation. More lines to new farms and heavier lines to serve bigger farm loads would be useless if sufficient power is not generated to keep the voltage up on those lines.

* * *

Telephones for rural America are still a long way off. The bill introduced by Congressman W. R. Poage (Tex.) to authorize REA-financing for the extension of rural telephone service is languishing in the House Rules Committee. Private telephone companies are working to let it go no further.

AIR-CONDITIONING
(An exclusive, patented feature)
is the reason for the huge success of the famous
FLORENCE-MAYO
TOBACCO CURERS



Used in more Tobacco Barns than any other curer (well over 20,000 in North Carolina), the Florence-Mayo Curer is the *leader.*

*Lowest Fire-Loss*

**In 1947** the only other open-flame curer that had been used for a number of years, had a fire loss exactly twice as great as Florence-Mayo—and **that** other curer does **not** offer an air-conditioning feature!

THE ONLY CURER WITH
*Patented*
AIR-CONDITIONING
FEATURE

**Since 1940,** five different makes of open-flame curers have been placed on the market. Of these five, four infringed on the Mayo patent! **Today** manufacturers are offering curers without air-conditioning features, to avoid infringing the Mayo patent, or paying royalties for use of the patent. Any open-flame curer similar to the Mayo, but without the air-conditioning feature can only be classed as a "second line" curer!

Install FLORENCE-MAYO Curers now—and save up to 50% on fuel oil in every barn cured (when compared with curers using Flues and Stacks).

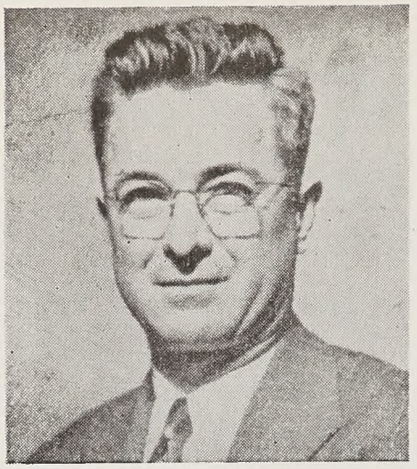
**Available for Immediate Delivery**

FLORENCE-MAYO CO.
*Makers of the World's Best Tobacco Curer*
FARMVILLE, N. C.

# 'Somebody Said It

***The Story of Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation's Fight To Bring Electric Service to the People of Northwestern North Carolina***

## *By* Robert Menzies



**C. E. VIVERETTE**
**Manager**

ONLY a dozen years ago there were plenty of people who said a certain area in northwestern North Carolina could not possibly have a successful REA program.

The country there took in some of the roughest mountain terrain in Eastern America, they said, so the cost of construction would be out of all reason. Moreover, the people there were so poor, with one of the lowest per capita income ratings in the country, it was foolish to talk about electric power for rural sections of this area.

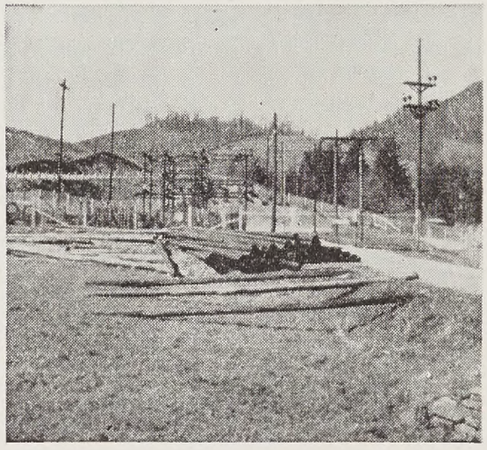
That's what they said, but look at the picture today. For the story of the Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation, with offices in Boone, Sparta, West Jefferson and Blowing Rock, and general offices in Lenoir, is a shining example of the kind of thing REA was created to do—to plant electric power poles where they never stood before.

Part of the pleasant picture today is the fact a nip-and-tuck race has been going on for some time between the Blue Ridge E.M.C. and the Southside co-op in Virginia, with headquarters at Crew, for top honors as the biggest unit in REA's Region I, which extends all the way to Maine and has headquarters in Washington. Of the 800-odd REA units in the nation, Blue Ridge ranks among the top 15.

At the beginning of 1949 this flourishing co-op had some 9,000 members and about 2,000 miles of line. A $1,500,000 expansion budget for the year will add 3,000 members and build 700 more miles of line. Just now the membership is pushing the 10,000 mark.

There are other impressive facts and figures. Blue Ridge E.M.C. gives full-time employment to 88 persons. It has a monthly payroll of $18,000. By the end of 1951 it expects to have 16,000 members and be able to level off and expand as the population increases. Two-way radio, a simple enough installation in flat country but a whale of an undertaking in the mountains, was added last fall and now connects the five offices and each of the 12 mobile units—two cars and 10 trucks.

A story of epic struggle lies behind this biggest of North Carolina Electric co-ops. It's the story of farmers who were sick and tired of waiting for electricity while living in a country with more electrical appliances than the rest of the world combined. And it's the story of those who seemed bent and determined



**With this sub-station, recently completed, Blue Ridge Electric has further improved the electric service now rendered members in this mountain area.**

these farmers could do without electricity or pay $1,000 a mile for having a Power Company run the lines in.

The movement got started in the Happy Valley of Caldwell County in 1936. For years people in the valley, particularly the Patterson School, operated by the Presbyterian church, and the cotton mill at Patterson, had tried repeatedly to arrange for electric service. Their hopes were renewed in May, 1936, when they learned of the extension of the Rural Electrification Administration.

What followed will no doubt have a familiar ring for readers belonging to other co-operatives. First there was a final conference with Electric Power officials in Charlotte, but the $1,000-a-mile offer of the power company was out of their reach. REA then directed them to make a survey. Completed in seven days, the survey showed that 250 farmers could be served by building 25 miles of line.

REA was well pleased but finally recommended that the proposed project was too small and suggested that the survey include all of Caldwell county. Meetings of farmers from each of the townships in the county were held in the courthouse at Lenoir.

At the first meeting, a delegation of 21 representatives from Kings Creek Township was advised by the County agent to have nothing to do with this "hare-brained" plan. This only increased the determination of the farmers to get electric service.

From those early days in the history of the co-op Congressman R. L. (Farmer Bob) Doughton has been a staunch friend. Once the survey of the county was completed, he arranged for leading citizens and officials from Lenoir and Caldwell County to meet with REA executives in Washington.

At this conference Boyd Fisher, head of the development division of REA, read a telegram received from Raleigh. It warned REA to be careful in giving approval to the Caldwell delegation application since it was "one of the poorest counties in the state, with a farm income less than $300 a family, and soil left in deplorable condition through erosion."

In view of this telegram, REA felt compelled to make a more thorough investigation of the county's economic welfare, and that was the beginning of almost innumberable disheartening delays.

About that time a rumor made the rounds among Caldwell farmers that the government would take the land away from those signing right-of-way papers for the cooperative. Those struggling to launch the co-op fought back with strongly-worded ads in Lenoir papers, a typical one begin-

# Couldn't Be Done'

ning, "A Plea from Friend to Friend —Lest in Deception We Bceome Separated and Lost."

The Caldwell County Electrie Cooperative was organized and officers elected at a meeting that packed the courthouse in Lenoir to the rafters, on August 17, 1936. Congressman Doughton spoke and the erowd cheered. Everybody thought at the adjournment of the meeting that the REA allotment would be made in a matter of a few days.

Hunter Martin, attorney for the project, aceompanied by a farmer from Happy Valley, was sent to Raleigh to secure a eharter. The two men visited the office of the Secretary of State, but were referred to the State REA office, where they were referred to the Utilities Commission to obtain a Certificate of Convenience and Necessity, but the Utilities Commission said there must be some mistake, that they should obtain this certificate from the Secretary of State, but on visiting the latter offiee again, they were again referred to the State REA, which insisted the Utility Commission's office would have to issue the certificate.

The lawyer and the farmer visited Governor Ehringhaus, who wrathfully called a conference, and the two man delegation returned to Lenoir confident they had done their job well. Soon after their return the eooperative was allotted $400,000, but first it must obtain the precious Certificate of Convenience and Necessity. A committee was sent to Raleigh and after lengthy discussion the application of the co-operative was denied a certificate.

This decision was appealed and a new hearing was set for two months later. Meanwhile, red-hot meetings were held in Lenoir. Some of the leaders in the movement lost faith about this time and advocated at a meeting that a proposal from Duke Power Company be aceepted.

"I'll burn pine knots for lights first" roared a farmer from the Oak Hill section, and his sentiments were echoed by other farmers, and by W. C. Newland, Lenoir attorney who had onee served as Lieutenant Governor of the state.

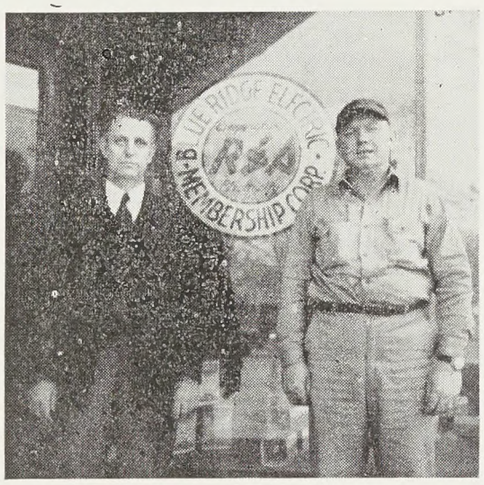
"Heed not the Deceitful Tongue," ran another ad in Lenoir papers about that time, as the backers of the projeet fought the continued rumors.

Accompanied by Congressman Doughton, the committee appointed by the co-op made the long trip to Raleigh for the re-hearing. But although every honor was shown the veteran congressman and a special session of the legislature was called to hear him, the Caldwell farmers met failure again.

Just before dusk that day Congressman Doughton took a leading member of the eommittee aside—on a street to be out of hearing—and gave his opinion. The only thing to do, sinee it was apparent that the hurdles would continue to be endless under the existing set-up, was to reorganize under a state law of 1917 that permitted farmers to form co-operatives for the purpose of selling fertilizer, building telephone and electrical lines.

The committee returned to Lenoir and reported to the board of directors this new failure. The board then agreed to reorganize under the 1917 law and thus the Caldwell Mutual Electrie Co-Operative was formed.

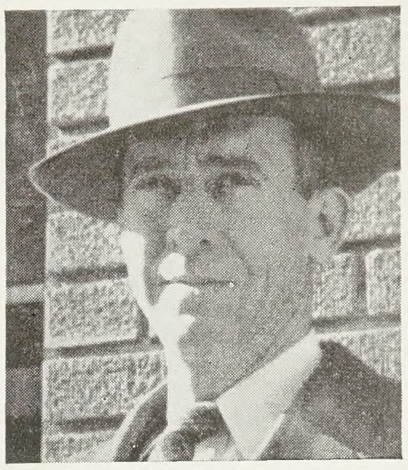
George F. Messiek, became manager and the first part of 1937 saw con-




**F. S. "Red" Triplett, District superintendent with headquarters in Sparta, North Carolina, and Fred F. Daney, cashier in Sparta, head one of the efficient suboffices of Blue Ridge Electric's operation.**

struction of lines under way. Progress was steady, and a couple of years later Watauga County asked for a REA survey. While the Watauga survey was in progress, Ashe and Alleghany counties got wind of a good thing, so they were included in the survey also and became parts of the four-county eo-op.

J. M. Hart served as first president and other ineorporators included J. W. Looper, R. R. Corpening, A. G. Beach, R. Mac Jones, J. A. Laxton,



**ELMER ALLRED**
**Coordinator**

C. A. Bowman, G. W. Sullivan, Fannie Greer and Mrs. C. A. Greer. Mr. Corpening served as the original secretary.

Two major developments took place in 1941. The organization became a REA affiliate and took its present name, The Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation. That year it also absorbed Northwest Utilities which was serving Blowing Rock, West Jefferson, Jefferson and Sparta and had 40 miles of rural lines.

Present officers are J. C. Goodman, retired professor and dairy farmer, President; C. L. Mast, farmer, vice-president; A. G. Beach (only remaining member of the original board), farmer, secretary-treasurer, and Max C. Wilson, Attorney.

Current Directors include C. B. Graybeal, druggist and Mayor of West Jefferson; A. B. Hurt, Superintendent of Ashe County Schools and farmer; C. G. Collins, farmer of Alleghany County; A. W. Greene, Watauga County farmer; Bert Mast, Watauga County farmer and merchant; D. M. Edwards, Alleghany farmer; V. C. Lillard, Ashe County farmer; Dan Jones, Alleghany County farmer; D. R. Moore, Caldwell chicken hatcher and farmer; C. C. Poovey, Caldwell County farmer; Clyde Perry, farmer, cattle raiser and merchant; and Clarence Newton, operator of a nursery in Blowing Roek.

Key persons among the present personnel include E. L. Allred, Coordinator and Electrification Advisor; Harold Beach, General superintendent; Mrs. Barbara Deverick, Office Manager in the general offices; Dennis Rader, Engineer; R. S. Berry, Superintendent of the Watauga District, Boone; R. A. Bumgardner, Superintendent of the Ashe District, West

(Continued on Page 14)

# Mass Production of Hogs *Requires Running Water*

*By* W. W. Brooks

RUNNING water is the key to successful large-scale hog production, according to Russell Talmage who is raising 390 hogs on a farm twelve miles from Kendallville, Ind.

When Mr. Talmage decided to go into the hog raising business on a substantial scale in 1937 he tried to get advice on how to do it.

The experts said "Don't."

They cited the large toll of disease and death which other hog raisers had encountered when they kept large numbers of pigs in close quarters.

Mr. Talmage made further investigations and decided that scrupulously sanitary conditions were the answer to the problem.

Perhaps, he reasoned, a well-plumbed hog house would do the trick. A good share of hog trouble, he reasoned, is due to contamination. If hogs are kept clean and dry, it seemed to him, it should be as easy to raise 400 as 4, and with much larger profits.

He built two hog houses 175 feet long and 80 feet wide. There are 22 pens in each of the two houses. Each pen is 7x9. They are so arranged that two pens can be combined to make one pen twice the size or 14x9.

Each pen has running water—and I do mean *running*. There is a concrete trough so arranged that it serves two pens. Into this trough the water flows constantly from a petcock which enables Mr. Talmage to regulate the rate of flow. The waste water flows into a gutter which runs the entire length of the barn.

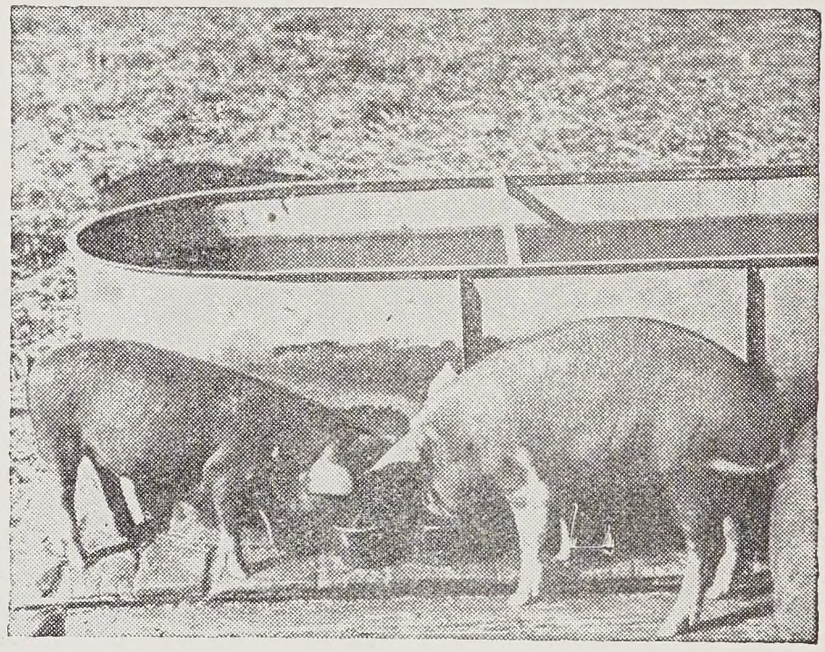
In these well-plumbed hog houses there are two piping systems. One line of 1-inch which makes the complete circuit of the houses is for the drinking trough. The other is connected to hydrants located at convenient intervals. These hydrants have hose connections so that it is easy to thoroughly wash out the interior of the houses. The walls as well as the floors are of concrete with the floors pitched to the gutter for quick drainage.

With such a liberal use of water for drinking and for cleaning it is no wonder that Mr. Talmage was all ready to hook up with the power line when it reached his farm in 1949.

"We had everything installed—water system, bathroom, and kitchen sink——when the high line was energized," said Mr. Talmage. "All we had to do was connect up and throw the switch.

"Before the high line came I had to get along as best I could with a gas engine. This had numerous disadvantages, chiefly the fact that it wasn't automatic. When I installed the gas engine I planned for later use of electricity and had the engine equipped with a pully.

"Now the automatic electric water system keeps the 300-gallon tank filled. The flow rate to all of the watering troughs in the two buildings is two gallons per minute."



Mr. Talmage points out that there are only two ways to raise hogs—either in separate pens scattered about a considerable area or in central hog houses such as he specifically planned for mass-production.

Separate pens, he says, have the disadvantage of higher labor costs inasmuch as it is necessary to carry water and feed. Cleaning is difficult. Thus sanitary conditions are difficult to maintain. Losses are higher. During wet weather the carrying of water and feed has to be done under adverse conditions through gumbo and quagmire.

Mass-production of hogs in a barn offers better profits because it provides the advantage of mechanized water supply and easy transportation of feed on wheels over the cement floor.

Particularly today when farm labor is scarce and hog prices are attractive, mass-production made possible by running water is the preferred method, Mr. Talmage believes.

Four pounds of feed will produce one pound of pork, if the hogs have plenty of water, Mr. Talmage has found.

Decrease the amount of water available and you correspondingly cut down the gain in weight, Mr. Talmage says. The higher the price of feed the more important is an abundant water supply in order to insure full utilization of feed.

Hogs, Mr. Talmage insists, know their water. They will drink more water and consequently gain more weight if the water is pure, fresh, and clean. They will drink less or even refuse to drink if the water is dirty, stale, and covered with scum.

This formula of one pound of gain to four pounds of feed is the basis of the Talmage system. That's why sanitation is so important. Disease and death would cut down the ratio

(Continued on Page 13)

# BARGAIN!

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# .. The Carolina Homemaker ..

*By* **MISS YORK KIKER,** ***Home Economist***

## It's Strawberry Time

Strawberries, spring fruits de luxe and universal favorites for their color and flavor, have another virtue to recommend them to the family meal-planner—richness in vitamin C. For best health some of this vitamin is needed every day. Tests at experiment stations in three widely separated states—North Carolina, New York and Montana—all show that strawberries are tops In C, ranking along with oranges and grapefruit.

One generous serving of fresh ripe berries is enough to furnish the days requirement for this vitamin, according to a recent report from the Montana Station. On the other hand, berries that are canned or preserved, and those that are unripe or bruised have much less of this vitamin to offer.

Housewives who buy their berries at the market or must keep berries for several days at home after picking may be reassured to know that the berries tested showed practically no loss of C durlng two days of standing at room temperature. In fact, those that were not quite ripe actually increased in C as they stood and ripened. Berries kept as long as five days in the hydrator of a home refrigerator also showed practically no loss of the vitamin.

The way berries are washed, however, may make a difference. The scientists recommended washing before hulling. Removing the hulls exposes inner tissue. Vitamin C from this tissue can dissolve in the washing water. Soaking in water for any length of time also may draw out some of the vitamin.

Fortunately for strawberry-shortcake enthusiasts, the usual method of slicing the berries and allowing them to stand with or without sugar for a short time before serving destroys little if any of the vitamin. Tests at the North Carolina Station, however, indicated that crushing or mashing berries for shortcake causes a loss.

In contrast to the richness of fresh berries in vitamin C, those that have been canned or made into preserves, jam or jelly make a rather weak showing. During the canning process berries lose about half their original C, and they continue to lose it gradually as they stand after canning. After 9 months of storage they have lost about 80 percent.

Large losses of the vitamin occur during the making and storing of strawberry preserves, jam and jelly. Jams lose the least and jelly the most, partly because only the juice is used in jelly and the pulp with its vitamin C is discarded. Moreover, these spreads are so sweet that they are usually eaten only in small amounts. They contribute sugar and flavor to the diet, but should not be counted on for vitamins.

**IT'S STRAWBERRY TIME**

Strawberries are some of the most successful fruits for preserving by freezing. In color and flavor the frozen berries seem very much like the fresh, but in vitamin C the difference may be considerable, depending on how long they have been frozen. After 4 months of frozen storage the berries tested showed a loss of about 50 percent, and after 6 months a loss of about 70 percent.

The home gardener who grows strawberries may be interested in still another finding on the subject from the North Carolina Station. Tests there showed that berries that ripen in the sun contain much more C than those ripened in the shade.

Homemakers who freeze their own fruit have four good reasons to go to town with strawberries. The luscious red berry is one of the most successful fruits for home freezing. It is easy to freeze. On the nutrition score, strawberries are an excellent source of vitamin C. And fresh or frozen, strawberries are such general mealtime favorites that few families ever get too many.

For homemakers who plan to freeze strawberries, here are some get-ready reminders:

Select firm, table-ripe strawberries of a good variety for freezing. If in doubt about which varieties in the locality are suitable, ask your County Farm Agent.

Get the berrics ready for the freezer as quicker as possible. Sort and cap them carefully, discarding any that are green, bruised, or overripe. Then wash a few at a time in cold water and drain in a colander. Leave strawberries whole or slice, according to taste.

Most kinds of berries can be frozen without sugar, but strawberries have better texture and flavor when sweetened with dry sugar before freezing. About one cup sugar to five to eight cups strawberries gives good results. Add the sugar slowly, turning the berries over and over until it dissolves. Be careful not to crush the berries.

Pack the sweetened strawberries in moisture-vapor-resistant containers. Make sure the berries are covered with juice. If necesary, press them down with a spoon until juice covers them. Leave room for the berries to expand as they freeze—about one inch in a cartoon or bag, one and one-half inches in glass jars or tin cans. Seal contalners tightly.

## The Miracle of Electricity Is Celebrated in Harnett County

After four years of waiting for electric service from power companies operating in their section, a group of Harnett county farm families were told about REA. Having tried everything in an effort to secure three and four-tenths miles of line constructed so as to serve their homes, the families had about given up hope of ever having their homes electrified.

A group representing the community contacted Clayton Moretz, manager of the Central Electric Membership Corporation in Sanford, North Carolina. Within three weeks the first lights were burning in the homes of the farm families who had waited in vain for four years for light to be served them by the power companies.

On April 5th over 100 farmers and their friends gathered at the home of Lester Tysinger on Route 1, Broadway, North Carolina, to celebrate the "Miracle" performed by REA. A barbecue supper was served and Clayton Moretz was guest of honor together with his foreman and construction crew.

Owen Odum of Coats, North Carolina, acted as master of ceremonies and presented Mr. Moretz with a cake as a token to the appreciation felt by those present for the understanding REA had shown in their problem.

"Since the beginning of time," said Odum, "we folks here had been in the dark until we met Moretz and his boys." "We have just two more pressing needs," continued Odum, "a mail route and a hard surface road . . . Too bad REA can't also do these jobs."

## THE REA *In North Carolina*

**REA borrowers in North Carolina paid almost one-million dollars for wholesale power purchased during the 1948 fiscal year, according to a report released recently by the Rural Electrification Administration.**

**The 39 borrowers bought 89,099,453 kwh during the 12 month period ending June 30, 1948. For this power, they paid $893,062, an average of 10 mills per kwh. This is 41 percent more power than they purchased in the prior fiscal year. During fiscal 1947, the North Carolina borrowers bought 62,746,447 kwh for $646,623. The average cost of this power was 10.3 mills.**

**Of the power bought by the North Carolina cooperatives in fiscal 1948, 88.2 percent was from commercial power companies. These suppliers provided 78,568,651 kwh, costing the cooperative $770,867, or an average of 9.8 mills per kwh. The remainder was purchased from municipalities at an average rate of 11.6 mills per kwh.**

## Mass Production of Hogs

(Continued from Page 10)

of pork to feed. As hog prices go up, sanitation made possible only by running water becomes correspondingly more important.

Formerly Mr. Talmage had only one litter a year—in August. Now with hog prices so attractive, he is breeding the gilts twice a year with litters coming in February and in August.

Mr. Talmage has found that the careful selection of boars and sows enables him to produce better pigs each year. He gets good boars from the best breeders and as a result has noted a tremendous improvement in sows. He points out that one-half of a sow's blood comes from the boars. Thus in three to four years, sows can be changed completely.

The pigs are kept in pens from the time they are weaned until winter when they are allowed the full run of the south yard and the hog houses.

The sows farrow in the pens. After they are weaned partitions are put up between the sow and the pigs. The pigs have a feed trough of their own twice as large as that provided for the sow. The sow and pigs, however, use a common watering trough with a partition in the center.

The fact that the litter from each hog is kept separate enables Mr. Talmage to save out the best hogs for breeding. A record of each litter is kept on the pen. As soon as possible, Mr. Talmage earmarks 100 sow pigs out of the litters he considers most eligible.

At the marking time for the fall breeding (March) he selects the best 64 sows who are then bred for pigs the following August.

The pigs are farrow when a year old. The sows are sold as soon as the pigs are weaned.

The two hog houses are so constructed as to provide easy care of the hogs as well as the maximum conditions of comfort and sanitation for the hogs.

The buildings run north and south. Each pen has a skylight and an outdoor pen exposed to the south. Ventilating tubes are found at frequent intervals. Thus on days when the outdoor temperature may be 100 degrees, the doors at each end of the buildings and the ventilating tubes keep indoor conditions comfortable for the hogs.

"I can't say enough for the value of running water," says Mr. Talmage.


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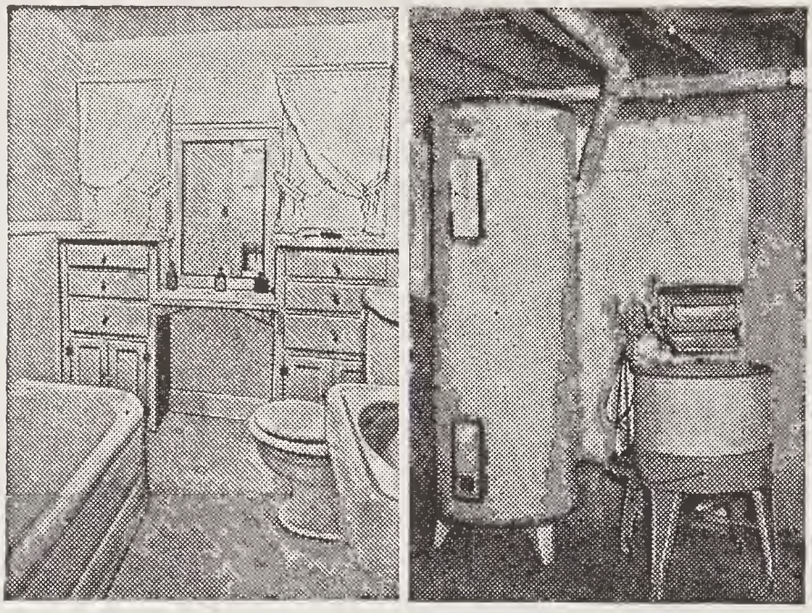
**IN FIVE SOUTHERN STATES**

***You Are Dealing With Home People When You Trade at***

ROSE'S 5-10-25c STORES

# ELECTRICITY ON FARM PROVIDES HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER



**Modern bathing and laundering facilities in an electrified farm home.**

An automatic pressure water system perhaps does more to improve the farmer's standard of living than any other single piece of equipment. It guards the family's health by providing clean, fresh water at all times. It promotes better living and pride of ownership as it makes possible not only a modern bathroom with all of its many conveniences and comforts, but also a kitchen sink and laundry tubs.

A pressure water system is a definite safety precaution as it provides a means of saving the farm home or barn in event of fire. With it, ample water to irrigate small or large truck gardens may be pumped from wells, streams, springs or pools—a most valuable form of "crop insurance" when drought occurs. Plenty of fresh water also will increase profits from livestock—animals will finish better, both cows and chickens will produce more and horses and mules will do more work.

With all its advantages, an automatic electric water system, exclusive of plumbing fixtures and supplies. costs only a little more than a good all-wave console radio. Naturally, operating costs vary with the quantity of water used, the depth from which it is pumped and the cost of power. However, on the average farm all the water necessary to satisfy every human and animal need can be electrically supplied at an operating cost of three to five cents a day—frequently less.

The comforts of an automatic electric pressure water system, however, are only half realized if it does not at all times provide an ample supply of hot as well as cold water. For practically unlimited hot water, an automatic electric storage heater is ideal. Such heaters are regularly obtainable with capacities of from 10 to 140 gallons and, on special order, up to 1,000 gallons. They are available in round, square and tablehigh types, the latter providing additional working space in the farm kitchen.

In average use, electric storage heaters will deliver twice their rated capacity in a day. For example 160 gallons of hot water per day can be drawn from a 80-gallon tank. On that basis, a 75-gallon tank will be amply large for all needs of the average farm.

Depending on its size and the temperature and quantity of water used, an electric storage heater will require from 150 to 600 kw.hr. per month. At an off-peak rate of one cent, the cost thus would be $1.50 to $6.00 per month, with an average of about $3.50. In most localities this is cheaper than either kerosene, gasoline, oil or gas. Electricity is infinitely more convenient and cleaner than either wood or coal, and safer than any other kind of fuel.

## WELCOME

**This issue of THE CAROLINA FARMER is being mailed for the first time to the more than 3,000 members of the Edgecombe-Martin Electric Membership Corporation with headquarters at Tarboro, North Carolina, and the 1,500 members of the Cornelius Electric Membership Corporation with headquarters at Cornelius, N. C.**

**We wish to extend to these cooperative farm families our heartiest welcome as they join the ever increasing number of REA families who read the official publication for REA in North Carolina.**

# 'Somebody Said It Couldn't Be Done'

(Continued from Page 9)

Jefferson; Floyd Triplett, Superintendent of the Alleghany District, Sparta; and Mrs. Lucy Castle, Cashier, and Arnold Bolick, Service man, Blowing Rock.

Cecil E. Viverette, Blue Ridge's energetic manager, was born and reared in Rocky Mount and received a B.S. in electrical engineering from N. C. State, where he served on the engineering council, in 1937. His first job after completing his college studies was work with the Carolina Power and Light Company, serving in the operating department at Waterville, Haywood County, then doing relay and testing work in the Raleigh and Fayetteville districts.

He then became manager of the Randolph Co-Op, with headquarters in Asheboro, and served for eight years in this capacity until assuming his present post on April 1, 1948. He married Kathleen (Kate) Cherry of Tarboro and they have a son, Cecil, Jr., now seven.

Manager Viverette said his board of directors has gone on record as approving both Senator Hill's telephone bill and the Capital Credit Plan. He said his members are fully aware of the dire need for more telephones.

Great interest among Blue Ridge members has been shown in making full use of electric service, he said. More and more of them are doing modern plumbing, now that they have power for pumping. Cooling units, cream separators, heating of dairy barns, electric fences, electric brooders and lighting of chicken laying houses were some of the uses he mentioned.

Giving examples of rural industries using Blue Ridge power, he mentioned a very active illemite mine on the Lenoir-Blowing Rock highway turning out minerals used for paint pigments, numerous sawmills and planer mills, numerous dairies and a Kraft Cheese plant in West Jefferson.

"But the prize, I guess," said the manager, "is the picturesque little Zion Hill Baptist church up in Valle Crucis. They've begun heating the church with electricity. March was their first full month—though they didn't use this heat too often—and their bill for the month was just $7.50. Incidentally, quite a number of summer residents in Blowing Rock and other resort areas have begun heating their homes with electricity."

*Enter* THE CAROLINA FARMER *Contest*

# . . FREE PRIZES . .

## FOR YOUR REMARKS ABOUT YOUR REA MAGAZINE

# The Carolina Farmer

**First Prize $10.00** **Second Prize $5.00**

***For Meritorious Entries*** **25 Holy Bibles** ***Complete King James Version***

## Contest Open to All REA Consumers and Their Families in North Carolina

We want to improve your official REA magazine and we need the help of the folks who read it every month. We would like to know what you like about THE CAROLINA FARMER and also what you think would make it more interesting to YOU.

Your statement can mean real money or valuable prizes . . . so write today. For the best entry, $10.00; for the second best entry, $5.00. For the next 25 best entries, a complete King James Version of The Holy Bible.

### *It's Easy To Enter*

All you do is write 50 words or less about THE CAROLINA FARMER (the magazine you are now reading). Use the entry blank printed below or write your entry on anything that is handy—a postal card or letter will do. The value or timeliness of your suggestions will be considered, rather than the literary merit of the writing. Send your post cards or letters to: Contest Editor, THE CAROLINA FARMER, Greensboro, N. C.

### *What We Want To Know*

1. What you like about your magazine, THE CAROLINA FARMER.
2. What you don't like about it.
3. What we should do to make it more interesting for YOU to read, and more helpful with your farm problems.

### *Suggestions*

Why not look through this issue again and jot down a few notes on the things you like best and some things that you would like to see used in future issues. It may be that you would like the magazine better if we had:

1. More electric use articles, or less.
2. More livestock articles and general interest features, or less.
3. More space devoted to farm women and their activities.
4. More space devoted to the activities of the young folks—4-H, FFA, etc.
5. More information on electrical gadgets, workshop hints, sewing hints, etc.

### *Follow These Simple Rules:*

Complete in 50 words or less either or both of the following statements: "I like THE CAROLINA FARMER because . . ." or "I would like THE CAROLINA FARMER better if . . ."

Write your name and address, and the name of the REA cooperative that serves your family.

Send in as many entries as you wish . . . all members of a family may send entries and all are eligible to win the cash prizes or a Bible.

All entries become the property of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and none will be returned.

The Contest will be judged by the Editors of THE CAROLINA FARMER, whose decisions will be final.

All entries must be mailed not later than June 15, 1949. The contest is open to all REA members and their families in North Carolina.

**WINNERS WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN THE JULY ISSUE OF THE CAROLINA FARMER**

***Complete in 50 words or less the following:***

I like THE CAROLINA FARMER because _____

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_____ Electric Membership Corporation
*Name of your REA Cooperative*

***Complete in 50 words or less the following:***

I would like THE CAROLINA FARMER better if _____

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NAME _____

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_____ Electric Membership Corporation
*Name of your REA Cooperative*

*Mail Entries to:* Contest Editor, THE CAROLINA FARMER, Greensboro, N. C.

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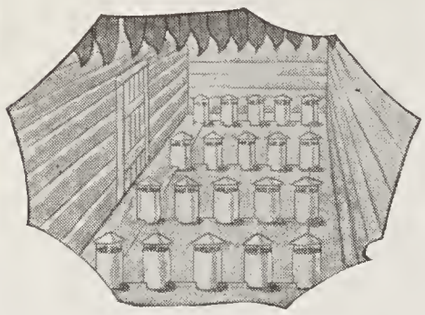

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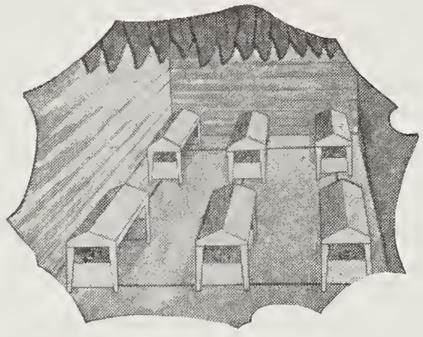

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# Do Farmers Put All

*By* DR. J. H. HILTON
***Dean and Director of Agriculture***
***N. C. State College***

MOST of us at one time or another have been "sidewalk superintendents." Suppose that one day while enjoying that pastime, you came upon a construction project where only a fourth of the crew was working. The foreman was pushing those few men to the limit, while he allowed the remaining three-fourths to sit around most of the time talking and smoking.

"Poor management," you'd say of the foreman. "Why doesn't he put all of his crew to work?"

This same question can be asked of North Carolina agriculture today. One-fourth of our cropland is doing most of the work—bringing in almost three-fourths of our farm income. Why do not North Carolina farmers put all of their acres to work?

### *Three Main Crops*

Tobacco, cotton and peanuts are the hard-working members of our agricultural team. These three crops, grown on about a fourth of our cropland, accounted for 71 per cent of our farm income in 1946. The remaining 75 per cent of our available cropland loafed along to produce only 29 per cent of our cash farm income.

More than a million acres of cropland are lying idle in North Carolina today. Idle acres, like idle people, not only fail to contribute new wealth. Because of taxes and other costs, they are actually an added burden for those who do work.

Much of the idle land is on small farms owned by people who work in industry. But there are hundreds of thousands of acres that could, through proper management, be brought into production to contribute to the state income. Furthermore, thousands of acres already under cultivation could be made much more productive through better farming practices and management.

### *What Changes?*

Any serious attempt to correct these inefficiencies must begin with things as they are. We must continue to grow tobacco, cotton and peanuts, our most profitable cash crops. Our main efforts here should be toward more efficient management and labor-saving machines.

Several areas in the state show promise for growing special crops.

DR. J. H. HILTON

The sweet potato industry is one of these. The high vitamin content of "sweets" is becoming more widely known and is adding to their popularity. Strawberries and other small fruits have found a ready market in recent years, indicating that the acreage planted to them might profitably be expanded.

### *Feed for Livestock*

The production of more grain and pasture offers perhaps the best single opportunity for putting more of our idle acres to work. It is well known that North Carolina is a livestock deficient state. Three-quarters of a billion pounds of milk are shipped into the state annually. Our beef and poultry production also falls short of our needs.

Even with its inadequate flocks and herds, the state does not produce all the feed it uses. An estimated 600,000 tons of commercial mixed feed and feed ingredients are shipped into North Carolina annually. Besides being assured a good market, the farmer who grows corn, small grains and hay has the choice of marketing his feed as a cash crop or selling it through livestock, depending on the prices.

# Their Acres to Work?

### *Feed Crops*

Research scientists and farmers alike have proved repeatedly that grains and forage crops can be raised profitably in North Carolina. For instance, when the yield of corn is 78 bushels per acre, the return per hour of man-labor approaches $1.50. But when the yield is only 28 bushels per acre, the return is only 41 cents per man hour.

In the case of legume pasture and hay crops, there are hidden benefits in addition to the cash value. Legumes are able to fit atmospheric nitrogen in the soil, and so cut down on the amount of fertilizer nitrogen needed for later crops.

### *Livestock Adapted*

Many sections of North Carolina are typified by the abundance of small farms with limited crop acreages. When the owners of these small units depend entirely on income from field crops, they assure themselves a low income. In other words, crops like cotton, peanuts, and corn do not lend themselves well to intensive farming. It takes a relatively large acreage for the grower to realize a good income.

On the other hand, most types of livestock are adapted to intensive farming. With only a few acres of land in crops and pastures, a grower can support a sizeable flock of turkeys or chickens. Farm management specialists say that the medium size farm (of which North Carolina has plenty) is exceptionally well suited to dairying.

Livestock has the added advantage of furnishing year-around employment. Where crops like tobacco and cotton furnish employment only five or six months of the year, dairying furnishes year-around employment and returns.

### *Neglected Forests*

It is possible even for a professional forester to under-rate the potential value of woodlands to the North Carolina farm economy. With an ever-growing demand for paper and pulpwood products and with the depletion of northern forests, the nation may be forced to look southward for pulpwood expansion. Fast-growing softwoods thrive in all sections of the state, often without encouragement from human hands.

Almost half of the State's farm land is already in forest. With reasonable protection from fire, insects, disease and grazing, farm woods will produce an average income of $3 per acre each year. The harvesting and marketing of forest products will provide a labor income of $12 per acre.

There are about two million acres of idle and eroding land which should be planted to trees. Another two million acres of cut-over land should be planted or assisted in natural reseeding.

In years past, the farmer has not concerned himself with his crops and livestock once they were sold. Selling to a processor or dealer rather than directly to the consumer, he lost contact with what the public wants and what it will buy.

Growers must realize that they have an important stake in seeing that the consumer is sold and stays sold. Part of this problem is the vigilant safeguarding of the quality while the product is on the farm and on the way to market. One poor quality egg can mean a loss of market for future dozens. The consumer never has to buy a certain food. Like all other phases of our economy, the food and fiber industries are highly competitive. The farmer is as much involved in that competition as the retail grocer who sells his produce.

### *Get Job Done*

Past experience in reforms has shown that the movement must begin at the grass-roots. We agricultural leaders on the state and national level can do little more than talk about what should be done. The real "doing" phase must begin on the individual farm and in the local community.

To start the program, farmers and community leaders should come together in their local areas and decide which of the opportunities best fit their needs. Their planning should be for a long-time program. Too many of our programs in the past have worked toward limited, short-time goals.

When the decision is made, the program must be sold to the individual farmer. Whatever our program may be, it must have a united front with agreement of all agencies interested in building a greater agriculture in North Carolina.

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It's all right to stand like a rock, but don't let yourself get covered with moss.


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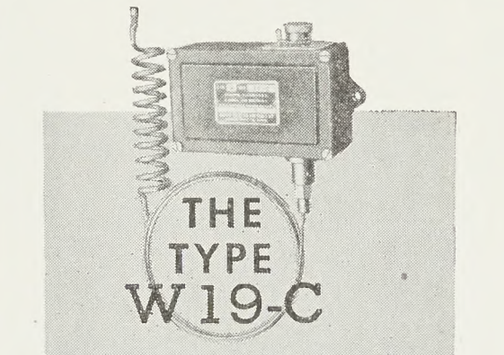



TEMPERATURE CONTROL HAS THESE EXCLUSIVE FEATURES:

1. **Accurate to the Degree Over Entire Temperature Range . . .** The Type W controls with an accuracy of 1°F. at any setting you make within its limits of 85° to 185°F. eliminating the danger of the green becoming set in the leaf during the early stages of the cure.
2. **Unaffected by Weather, Insects or Dust . . .** All working parts are sealed in a watertight, dust-tight case that excludes moisture, insects and dirt.
3. **Approved by Underwriters' Laboratories . . .** The Type W has been thoroughly tested and bears the approval of the Underwriters' Laboratories as a safe control that will operate as specified.
4. **Easily and Precisely Adjustable . . .** A simple knob pointer with an easy-to-read, accurately marked dial allows precise control setting in steps of 5°.
5. **Can be Mounted on Any Flat Surface in Any Position . . .** It is equipped with a 9-foot tube from control assembly to sensitive coil type bulb.

The new Type W Thermostat is available for use on existing power operated coal or oil burning curers as well as for inclusion as original equipment on new burners. It operates on either 110-125 V AC or 220-250 V AC. A proven control, the Type W is widely used by industry to control laboratory ovens, incubators and hot plate presses.

For bulletin and price data, write Company's North Carolina representative James L. Highsmith, P. O. Box 1367, Durham, N. C.

UNITED Electric Controls Company
School Street at Dexter, Watertown, Mass.

# ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

## REA Co-op Makes Plans For Expansion

The go ahead signal was given at the annual meeting of the REA co-op, the Wake Electric Membership Corporation, to expand and improve its electrical service to more rural homes.

Without a dissenting vote, approximately 400 members of the corporation voted to hike their debt limit from $1,500,000 to $5,000,000. Officers explained, however, the full amount would not be borrowed immediately, but it will be used when necessary to expand and improve rural electrical service.

Of the present debt limit, $195,056 already had been used to give service to about 3,000 co-op members in Wake, Durham, Vance, Granville, Johnston, and Nash counties. Good representation from all those counties were present at the meeting. All told, about 1,200 persons attended.

A full slate of nine directors was re-elected for another one-year term and the same officers from that group were re-elected. They are: T. W. Allen, president; E. C. Hunt, secretary; J. P. Bailey, treasurer; C. E. Young; J. M. Barnes; N. C. Brummit; C. S. Chamblee; Irvin L. Jenkins; and H. B. Cook.

## What's the Fight About?

There is a battle raging now between the private utilities and the Federal Government over transmission lines to carry electricity from Federal dams to areas in which it is needed by co-ops, municipalities **and private utilities.**

The Government has been building—and is continuing to build—these lines, reasoning that the power generated at dams belonging to the American people rightly should go to a broad cross-section of the American people.

The private utilities maintain that the Government should sell the power generated at Federal dams to the private utilities at the dam site and let the ultilities dispose of it as they see fit. Naturally, the utilities expect a profit for their services in carrying the power. The utilities are spending millions of dollars in their lobby and advertising efforts to corral all public power output.

Much of the millions of dollars is being spent to create confusion in the minds of the public. You have undoubtedly seen their ads which talk about government competing with business. The Government does not sell electricity to the individual consumer. It merely transports wholesale blocks of electricity from Federal dams into areas where it is needed, then turns the wholesale power over to some utility—private or pubic—to be distributed. Since the power is owned by the people, Federal law gives priority to publicly-owned municipal power systems or run rural electric cooperatives.

The Federal transmission lines eliminate the added fee for the utilities' carrying the people's power to the people. It also lessens somewhat the control a utility has over rural electric cooperatives in its area, since the cooperatives do not have to buy power from the utility if they do not want to and can dicker for lower rates.

At present, the private utilities are losing, but their efforts have not slackened.

## MORE REA CO-OP LOANS APPROVED

**Four-County Electric Membership Corporation of Burgaw, North Carolina has received final approval from Washington on their application for a loan in the amount of $1,290,000.**

**This loan will enable this progressive cooperative under the management of L. P. Beverage to extend its service to 1,921 more members over 607 miles of line and in addition will allow funds to be used for general system improvements, a new office building and two-way radio facilities.**

**Cornelius Electric Membership Corporation, Cornelius, N. C. $125,000 to build 122 additional miles of lines to serve 396 more members as well as general system improvements and 14 miles of tie lines.**

**Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation, Forest City, North Carolina. $1,108,000. To build 615 more miles of line to serve 2,650 additional members. 12 miles of new tie lines are to be built and general improvements to the system will be made.**

**Brunswick Electric Membership Corporation, Shallotte, North Carolina. $225,000 for the construction of 210 miles of additional lines to serve 700 more members and to generally improve the system.**

**Harkers Island Electric Membership Corporation, Harkers Island, N. C. $20,000 for the purpose of relending to members to finance farmstead wiring and members purchase of appliances and plumbing facilities.**

**WATCH US GROW . . . IN SIZE . . . AND IN SERVICE.**

## Purchases of Farm Wife Are Studied

When a farm woman gets electricity, which appliances does she buy first? Researchers have accumulated facts from all over the country and have found some answers.

The average woman will first buy those things which she can afford and are of the greatest value to her and her family. First are movable lamps at $40, for good electric lighting saves the farm wife up to 22 eight-hour days a year. Then comes a radio or radio-phonograph for $50, because it affords weather and price reports, recreation and education for her entire family. An electric iron at $10 saves 10 eight-hour days a year, and is the greatest time and dollar saving of all her investments.

After those items are taken care of, the average farm wife begins planning two larger purchases—a refrigerator and a washing machine. Although the refrigerator costs $225, it makes a saving of food of about $100 per year, in addition to a time-saving of about 64 hours annually. With a washing machine, priced at about $175, the farm wife saves anywhere up to 20 days a year.

Once all this equipment, which will cost a total of about $500, is in her home, the "butter and egg" money starts being piled up until the day when there will be enough to finance a water system. Plumbing can in some cases be installed for as little as $300, but most wives plan to improve their plumbing further on and look forward to the day when their homes will be equipped with complete and modern facilities.

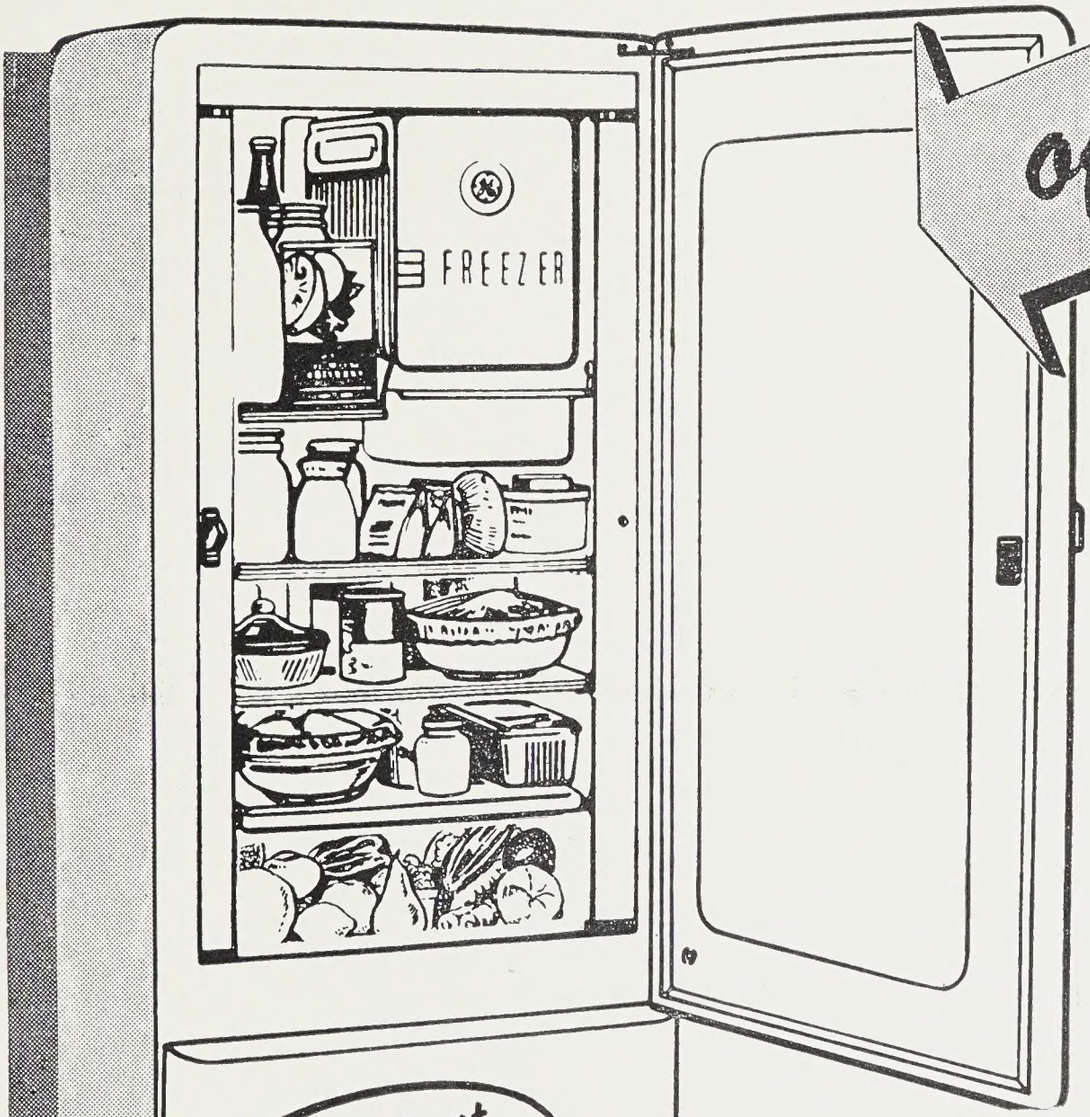
## With Benefit to All

Sometimes we get in the habit of thinking that the farmer who gets electricity when the rural electric cooperative connects his farm is the only one who benefits.

It is impossible to determine just how much everyone is affected when his farm is connected, but it is not difficult to show that the whole community is. Every retail store benefits.

The electrical goods stores sell some appliances. Others increase sales through the increased income of each farmer, when he begins farming electrically. The drug store and the theater and every other business benefits from the increased prosperity of the farmer and the electrical goods store.

# The BARGAIN BUY of '49!




## $189.75 BUYS A NEW

## 1949 MODEL NC-6F GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR

***Here's Why*** There's more to this bargain buy than the new low prices. You get other values with this General Electric Space Maker refrigerator. . . .

- Fifty percent more refrigerated food storage space than older models occupying the same floor space!
- Dependable performance with the unsurpassed General Electric sealed-in refrigerating system. More than 2,000,000 in use 10 years or longer!

**FEATURES**

- Spacious shelf area
- Large bottle storage shelf
- Deep meat drawer
- Automatic interior light
- Large frozen food compartment
- Porcelain enamel interior

## HOME ELECTRIC COMPANY of Lenoir, Inc.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

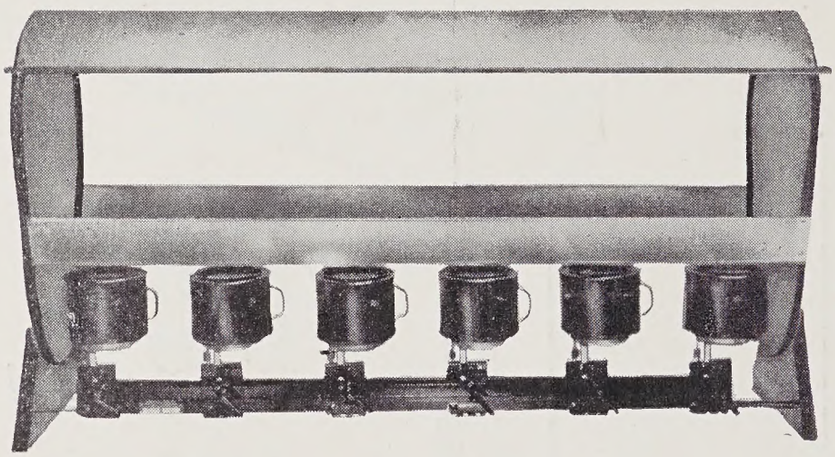
Phone 1500 117 W. Harper Ave.

Lenoir, N. C.

# Introducing a new member of the

# HENRY VANN

# Tobacco Curer Family



## 'QUICK HEAT'

Is the Name of a New Curer Manufactured by HENRY VANN Under the Same Exacting Conditions as Used in Producing the Famous PRE-HEAT Curer

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## HENRY VANN CURERS HAVE NEVER CAUSED A TOBACCO BARN FIRE

*Proof on Request*

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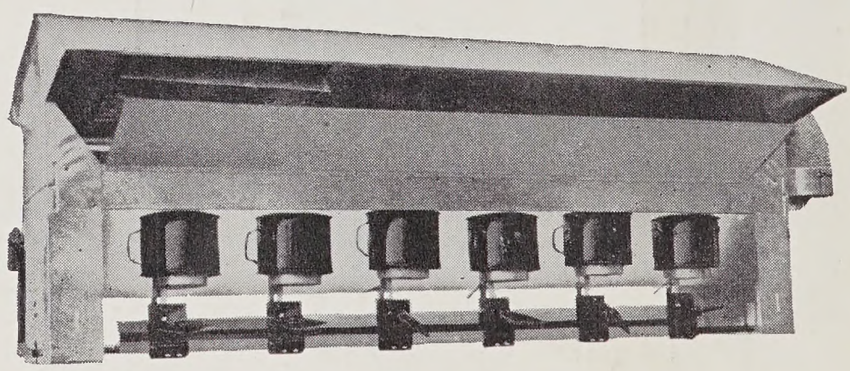
Two Models To Choose From

- *Priced To Suit Your Pocketbook*
- *No Flues, No Stacks . . . Most Economical*
- *Any Farmer Can Install And Operate Both Models*



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